

HOW THE PUBLIC IS IMPOSED UPON

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

For The Safe Of Profit They Will Sacrifice Principal, Health, Etc.

Unscrupulous dealers are trying to sell ordinary Glycerin Soap or a mixture of Solids and Glycerin as "Caribbea Salt," "Spiral Salt," "German Salt," or "Improved Caribbea Salt," and under other similar names. The Natural Remedies of Caribbea cannot be imitated.

"What Nature makes, man cannot improve." Artificial made wines will never replace the natural juice of the grapes. Neither can the natural waters of Caribbea be replaced by the cheap substitutes offered to a gullible public for the sake of the larger profit made thereon, by these unscrupulous dealers.

No one would buy artificial wines knowing why. Why buy the imitations of the Caribbea products, when your health is at stake? The Caribbea Sprayed Water is a specific for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and have been used with great benefit by hundreds of thousands of people. The Caribbea Sprayed Salt, which is evaporated from the Sprayed Water at Caribbea, is an excellent aperient, laxative and diuretic; it is an alternative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves uric acid, allays irritation, as most natural waters do. The Caribbea Sprayed Water is a specific for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and have been used with great benefit by hundreds of thousands of people. The Caribbea Sprayed Salt, which is evaporated from the Sprayed Water at Caribbea, is an excellent aperient, laxative and diuretic; it is an alternative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves uric acid, allays irritation, as most natural waters do.

Infant upon the genuine, which is imported direct from Caribbea, and must have the signature of Elmer and Newland Co., Sole Agents for the U. S. 122 & 134 Franklin St., New York, on every bottle.

Water Too Much for an Arizona Mob.

Right in San Francisco today lives a man who is a ruler of a mob in Tucson that was called in a most peculiar way in an attempt to murder a man who was charged with murdering a prospector. Court was in session at the time and the prisoner was confined in a cell in the Tucson court house, through the main entrance of which was the only way of access to the jail from the street. An adjournment had been taken for the day, and, as it happened, the only man in the cell was the prisoner. The jailer, a slow, methodical old fellow named Hand.

Rumors had been circulated, for several days that an attempt would be made to lynch the prisoner referred to, but as no demonstrations had been made the sheriff had grown careless, and had removed the guard. Just about the dusk of the evening, in question, the old janitor, who was enjoying a smoke on the court house steps, saw a mob approaching, and in an instant realized its meaning. Slowly removing his pipe from his mouth, he laid it carefully aside and stepped into the corridor of the building.

A section of fire hose stood near, and deliberately unrolling it, he screwed it onto the hydrant and adjusted the nozzle. He stood there in readiness, and when the leader of the mob reached the doorway he turned the water on full force. Owing to the great elevation of the reservoir the pressure was enormous, and the stream as it struck the leader, struck him in the face, and turned to face his companions. That settled it, and before they could recover from their surprise every man in the mob was drenched from head to foot. The stream seemed to increase in force and volume, and one after another the would-be lynchmen fled. In five minutes not one of them could be seen in any direction, and when the sheriff put in an appearance old Hand had coiled up the hose and was again seated on the steps smoking away as if nothing had happened. San Francisco Call.

The Machinery of the Modern Factory.

Not less striking than the wonderful industry of the machine in the woolen factory of today is the multiplicity. We find not only a separate machine for each of the twenty-three different operations enumerated by Ure in 1784, but we also find in the larger mills great numbers of these separate machines. A modern factory is, therefore, something almost entirely different from anything which existed a century ago. It contains vast rooms, each devoted to separate branches of the industry.

In one we find the sorting machines; in another, the carding machines; in another, if it be a worsted mill, the combs and gilling machines; in another, long rows of whirling spindles, the eye, and in another, the center of hundreds of looms suggests pandemonium. Everything is systematized, and the surroundings of the operatives, with abundance of light, with perfect ventilation, with steam heat, with convenient retiring rooms, justify the statement that the gain of the manufacturer through improved machinery is no greater than the gain of the operative when he comes through the accompanying improvement in the construction and arrangement of the buildings in which these operations are conducted.—S. N. D. North in Popular Science Monthly.

An Approach to Perpetual Motion.

A clock is to be seen at Brussels which comes about as near being a perpetual motion machine as can be invented, for the sun does the winding. The following is the method by which it works: A shaft exposed to the solar rays causes an up draught of air, which sets the fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts a break on the fan till the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again started, and so proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough, and the machinery does not wear out, the clock will keep in perpetual motion.—London Titbits.

Erect Upright Trees.

Gravitation seems to have no power over the growth force in trees. I knew of a tree once nearly on a line between two neighbors. One wanted it cut because it shaded his garden. The other insisted on keeping it because it was too pretty to cut. It was a white pine. The one then cut off all the branches, close to the trunk, so as to unshelve his ground. One would have thought so much weight on one side would have curved the trunk. Nothing of the kind. The leading shoot went up as plumb did straight as ever.—Thomas Meehan in Philadelphia Ledger.

Dr. Millington mentions the case of a man who died in a public house, and who was found to have several clasp knives and blades buried in his stomach.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Cough, Croup, Colds, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to cure, or the money is refunded. Trial bottles free at Matthews Bros. drug store. Large bottles \$5.00 and \$10.00.

Going to Church in Mexico.

One class of Mexican buildings there is whereof, save only at night, the doors never are closed—the churches. From dawn until darkness comes again the church doors stand open, and whoever will may enter to seek solace in prayer. Though less than in the period preceding the passage of the laws of reform which swept away at a single blow the priestly rule that undermined the civil power—the church is an active part of Mexican daily life. Going to church is not an office fixed for a small part of a single day in the week and celebrated only in garments of price, every day and all day long there is a constant flow and ebb of humanity through the friendly open doors to and from the friendly shelter from the sorrows of the world.

In the very early morning working people—carriers and aguadores and such like humble folk—surrender a few minutes of their morning time to the church. They begin their day with prayer. A little later come the house servants on their way home from market, bringing their market baskets with them, and usually having in their wake a little dog, whose decorous gravity suggests the possibility that in these early devotions he also has a share. At twelve the mass is celebrated, when the women of the upper classes—the men are conspicuous by their absence—through the churches; and thereafter, being clad in black and wearing lace mantillas, and greatly to the picturesque of the streets as they go homeward.

After the mass, a mass of milk and vegetables and poultry and wood and charcoal and other household supplies—country people who wish to make their sacrifice of prayer before leaving forth from the city, and who, if they have had luck in their small dealings, may be disposed also to thrash. From on a Sunday—the only day that he would be sure of finding the doors open—a charcoal seller would not be encouraged to hitch his donkey to a lamp post in front of a fashionable church in New York, and thereafter to enter the church and say his prayers. Quite the contrary.—Harper's Weekly.

Phosphorus Produced by Electricity.

The large and increasing demand for phosphorus, not only for the manufacture of matches, but for its subsidiary applications in the organic syntheses which form one branch of modern chemical industry, and in the production of many of the phosphorus alloys that have recently come into vogue, has made the question of its economical production of much commercial importance, as well as of technical interest. In the method of manufacture at present generally employed, the chief cost lies in the raw materials than in that of the plant and labor necessary for the production of phosphorus from them. Electricity has been introduced into this process with the result of a great saving.

The method is quite simple, consisting merely in feeding in the raw materials, passing the current between suitable electrodes, and collecting and condensing the volatilized phosphorus in the usual way. When it is remembered that for merely mineral phosphates had to be treated with sulphuric acid, the liberated phosphoric acid separated from the calcium sulphate produced at the same time by filtration, the solution of the former concentrated by evaporation, mixed with charcoal and heated strongly in small retorts, before reaching the stage in which the mere application of current now brings the raw material, the immense advantage of the new method will be seen.

The most important feature involved is the application of heat in the very spot where its usefulness is greatest, doing away at one stroke with the clumsy practice of external firing at present employed in this and many kindred industries.—New York Tribune.

Mildred's Prayers.

Little Mildred, a sweet, golden haired "tot" of six, had been taught to say, "Thank God for a good breakfast," after dinner or supper, as the case might be, for a meal.

The other morning her parents, for good and sufficient reasons, restricted her to oatmeal for breakfast. When she had finished her bowl of porridge, she said, "Thank God for a good breakfast." Then the raspberries and the ham and eggs and various other appetizing things that she had not been allowed to partake of attracted her attention. She paused for a moment, and then letting her hands fall to her side, with a look of deep dejection exclaimed, "Oh, God, I've had oatmeal for breakfast this morning. Amen."

Her mother, like most good and devout mothers, has taught her that if she wants anything and is a good girl and prays for it she will be sure to get it. The other night she overheard little Mildred praying earnestly in her childish way for a velocipede.

"Cause you know, God," added the child, in conclusion, "I've been a good girl, and mamma told me that if I was a good girl and asked you for anything you would let me have it. Amen."

Now the mother is much perplexed because she cannot find Mildred to have a velocipede at the same time she does not want to shake her childish faith in the efficacy of prayer.

I think that it will end in Mildred's getting the velocipede.—New York Herald.

A Newspaper Man Sells Langtry a Mine.

There are incidents of Langtry's visits to California which are of interest and have never been published. It has been said that he was in the state, and that he had many shrewd things to say in the way of venturing. At one time she rented a house somewhere out in the Mission and tried to make everybody believe she intended to remain there until gathered to her father's, when she would be laid away in an elaborate vault in Laurel Hill cemetery, or some other city of the dead. But it was all a myth.

Then she bought some ground over in Nevada, had a hole dug in it and called it the Langtry mine. Sam Davis, a well known newspaper man, says he sold her the ground for \$200. She was in the statue scene of Galathea in "Pygmalion and Galathea," and during the scene Davis was in the wings. She dared not move a muscle. He said in a low voice: "Is it a bargain for \$200? I'll consider that if you don't shake your head." The statue remained still, and when the Lily came out afterward she was so taken with the originality of the scheme that she paid the money over at once.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Hannas Fiber.

Manilla rope is made in the Philippine Islands of the stem of the banana. This stalk, which usually grows to six inches in diameter and from fifteen to twenty feet high, has a very valuable fiber from which are woven beautiful textile fabrics. Many of the finest India shawls and wrappers worn by the ladies of fashion are manufactured from this fabric. So, too, an excellent article of paper is made from it.—Goldsworthy's Geographic Magazine.

Always Boil Milk.

Housekeepers who purchase their milk are urged to boil, the same as soon as they receive it, not only because it will keep sweet longer, but because the process destroys all disease germs, and, thereby, renders it safe. The fact was long ago established that milk is a frequent medium for the transmission of disease, the germs of which it is accidentally absorbed; also that certain diseases occur in cows in consequence of which their milk is tainted, and may give rise to kindred diseases in the consumers. All dangers from these sources are obviated by a thorough boiling.—Boston Herald.

GENERAL NEWS OF INDUSTRIES

Earnings of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England railroad are improving, the "lean" period—having November to March—having passed. During the latter month gross earnings amounted to \$51,236.53, while operating expenses were \$38,614.93, thus leaving net earnings of \$12,621.61, or about \$2,000 more than required to cover rentals and other leased line operations, taxes, etc. The company is holding its own very well, not only meeting the above-named charges promptly, but also paying floating debt interest, etc. The next five months should be good ones for the road, as special efforts are being made to expand the volume of summer traffic, a number of beautiful resorts being located on its line. It is arranged with the New York Central for the transportation of through passengers to and from New York city, and in addition it is working on friendly terms with the New York, Ontario and Western, the New York, Susquehanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the New York and New England. The management is watching very carefully the reorganization of the latter, and it is also keeping an open eye on the Reading, expecting to secure advantages of a substantial sort from both when they are again in shape.—Philadelphia Stockholder.

Prof. O. S. Smithson publishes a natural gas supply of Ohio and Indiana—which exists in the Trenton limestone rock of a porous nature—is forced out of the rock by salt water which percolates through the latter, being held back by gas in its natural state until the gas pockets or cavities are tapped by wells, when, as the pressure is released, the gas is forced out. The rocks continue to keep up the pressure of gas through the wells and in the mains. According to Professor O. S. Smithson, the salt water which is found beneath the gas usually rises in the wells to a height corresponding with the level of Lake Superior, and there is no danger of the water between the water penetrating the porous rocks in which the gas is found and that of Lake Superior.

An English electrical paper published the following article on the Jex overhead system of electricity propulsion. It is an overhead system in which the overhead wires run transversely across the street at intervals equal to about the length of a car, above the middle of the track the wires are cut and joined with an insulator, all the wires at one side being positive and those on the other negative; there are two contact devices on the car, one for each polarity, and they are of sufficient length to touch the wire before leaving the car; by this means no ground return is required. In another issue of the same paper a modification of this system is described in which an insulated conductor is surrounded by a conducting tube in insulated sections with means for connecting these sections with the conductor, operated by a magnetic force carried by the car. It is suggested that this device would be of great use in temporary military lines to be laid in case of war; neither of the methods has yet been in practice.

A telegram from Duluth, Minn., says that a very unusual iron transaction had just been closed here between the Minnesota Blast Furnace company, of Duluth, and a leading Pittsburgh steel maker. The latter has bought from the iron company about \$300,000 worth of pig iron, to be shipped at once by rail to Pittsburgh. There will be between three and four full train loads of iron, and the first lot has already gone forward. Satisfaction is expressed at the price. This sale is directly due to the coal strike in the east, but it is the first time that any company so far west has been patronized by eastern manufacturers.

Nearly all the collieries in the Hazleton region remain idle with a large body of water to contend with. Evans, a colliery reporter, says in a very bad condition. Two pumps were lost in Cox's No. 1 mine. Van Winkle's No. 3 slopes are well filled. The "Brave" slope pump was removed and the diamond drilling machines covered. The Wharton slope is being filled rapidly and no pumping is being done, since the water in the big vein is so very high. James Jones is in good condition, their pumping facilities being the best in the region.

It is probable that a crisis in the bituminous coal strike will be reached early next week, and present indications point either to a settlement or to bloodshed. Operators in this state will, early in the week, demand that their miners that they cannot afford to advance wages at present, and will insist upon the men returning to work on a given date, probably June 1, or lose their positions permanently. The miners regard this "threat" with some incredulity, and hold that it is a final effort to weaken their ranks. The importation of labor from other states means one of two things: either the miners will recognize that they have been defeated and voluntarily return to work, or they will endeavor to prevent the new men from taking their places, in which case scenes of riot witnessed in the coke region of a few weeks ago will be repeated. It is clear, however, that a crisis will be reached in the situation next week.

A number of Scranton capitalists have organized a company for the purpose of utilizing the waste culm from the coal breakers. This company with M. Dolphin, formerly of the Hillside colliery at Pittston, as manager, have leased from the New York and Pittston Coal company Brown's culm pile,

CROSS-GRAINED, non-irritable, so that the whole world seems wrong when you feel when your liver is inactive. You need Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to stimulate your system and clear up your system. You won't mind the taking of them—they're so small, so soft, and so pleasant in their effects. All that you notice with them is the good that they do.

In the permanent cures of Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and every liver, stomach, or bowel disorder, they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money is returned.

Don't think at your Catarrh with unknown medicines. It's risky and dangerous. You may drive it to the lungs. Get the remedy that has cured the worst cases, and years—Dr. Sizer's Catarrh Remedy. The makers guarantee it to cure, or benefit, in the worst cases.

which they expect to convert into marketable fuel, and this end they will erect the necessary screens, etc., as soon as possible. The land in question, says the Pittston Gazette, is owned by the New York and Pittston Coal company and Mr. Dolphin received permission from them to lay his tracks, and is having some trouble with a few living near by, through whose properties he wishes to run his tracks.

All of Pardee & Co.'s mines in the vicinity of Hazleton were flooded during the recent storm and every effort is being made by that firm to put their mines on a condition to operate. A. Erickson and Harry H. Fuller, two submarine divers, arrived from Philadelphia, and in company with Assistant Superintendent Yeager, For-man Newton Boone and a party of miners entered Hazleton mines slope at about 10 o'clock for the purpose of attempting to recover a pump which was submerged at what is known as the rock slope. Should they be able to start this pump, which is a powerful one, it will materially aid in freeing the slope from water. The water in the other slopes is being lowered rapidly.—Hazleton Plain-Speaker.

Restriction of iron production has continued in the week and the complications due to the coal strike have increased. There has been a drop of fully 35 per cent. since April 1, in the output of pig iron and the weekly production, today, is but little in excess of 80,000 tons, as against about 130,000 tons when April came in. The scarcity of Bessemer pig has been further emphasized, and the Pittsburgh transactions reported have been at prices which the wildest predictions of three weeks ago fell short of.

Why the Typewriting Machine is for Sale. There is a young lawyer in this city who does a little literary work outside of his profession, who got himself a typewriter as an aid to his labors, and now he says that he is on the verge of insanity. And he says it all to the typewriter. When he first sat down to the machine, he says, he thought that it would be an easy thing to master it, but in a few moments his hands were going round in circles over it in vain attempts to find the letter that he wanted. That was only the beginning, however, for, taking the matter up on a scientific basis, he set forth to learn the exact location of all the keys.

By the end of the first day every word that he heard in conversation set him to figuring out where each letter would be on his keyboard—whether in the first row or the second or the third, or on the left or the right of the middle line of the keyboard. And then he would try to recall what little sick he had to strike to make a per cent. mark, and what for the dollar sign, and what for quotation marks, and what for a dozen other marks, each one of which had to be made in a special way. And at the end of two months of practice, he could strike off the words at a rate that made the machine rattle and was beginning to think that he was quite an operator, he sat down for a little test.

He had a friend to read to him, and for two minutes wrote with his pen. The result was thirty words for each minute, written very legibly. Then he tackled the typewriter, and he made a great racket, and he thought that he was making a perfect record. When the second two minutes were up the perspiration was dripping from his brow. The count showed to the credit of the second test just forty words, and of them just nineteen were spelled correctly. The rest were spelled wrong, and he had to be corrected. A typewriter little used must be obtained at a low figure.—New York Times.

How Indians Eat Grasshoppers.

When California was first settled by the whites, immediately after the discovery of gold, there was estimated at that time to be over sixty thousand Indians.

There were several large campgrounds on the Consumers river, and an invasion of grasshoppers, which we look upon as a calamity, to them was a veritable blessing. I remember very well the great "grass-hopper year," as it was called. It was in 1853. In the last of May and the first of June the entire countries of Sacramento and San Joaquin were covered with locusts or "hoppers" and nothing to equal it has been witnessed in the state since.

With the Digger Indians the grasshoppers are a great luxury, and are used as meat and eaten in various ways. That year I happened to come into the valleys from the mountains and had a rope laid for several weeks. Some would catch the grasshoppers, thread them on a string, hang them over the fire until done brown, then eat them from the string the same as children do popcorn.

Others would set the grass on fire, which both sides the women and children would do. They carried a brush in each hand and would drive the "hoppers" without difficulty. When the drive was over the "hoppers" were put in bags and baskets, saturated with salt water and laid to one side for use in water. They are eaten then as white people do shrimps. They are also mixed with acorn or seed meal, after being ground into paste.—Sacramento News.

The Man Who Eats Hastily.

We quite agree with a sensible writer that a fast eater may be a well informed man, but he can never be a man of taste simply because he lacks the gift of appreciation. He may swallow the contents of scores and hundreds of even thousands of books and any given quantity of thoughts, facts and statistics as he gorges his food, but he will not be a man that loves the beautiful either in art or nature. He will not care a whit about sunsets or the choice groupings of wood and water, and a panoramic exhibition or the scenery of a playhouse will suit him better than the delicate graces of a Leslie or a Newton.

He may roar over the rich humor of a Shuett, because it is at the same time broad and obvious; but he will never detect the subdued, quiet manifestation of the same quality in a Goldsmith, or relish the exquisite beauties of a Keats or an Emerson. He may enjoy jests of Mark Twain, but he will be blind to the shy and elusive pleasures of Hawthorne; and as for moting the lights and shadows, or feeling the more hidden beauties of poetry, how can it be expected of a person that can eat brook trout or English sole as fast as he can swallow, or participate as hastily as he eats grapes.—Professor Matthews in Boston Traveller.

A very good waterproof blacking is composed of the following ingredients: Two ounces of kerosene, two ounces of talc, two ounces of spermaceti, one tablespoonful of lampblack. Mix all well together and stir well. Apply warm with a brush and when cold polish like ordinary blacking. Broken ends of candles will do for the spermaceti.

It has always been considered that the English get the most peculiar pronunciation from the spelling of their proper names. But the States are bound to get ahead. In Florida there is a family who spell their name Kronghtly and pronounce it Darby.

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We have placed on sale our line of Gingham for the coming spring and summer. Finer Goods, More Tasteful Colorings and Lower Prices than ever before, are what will recommend them to our patrons.

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DR. W. E. ALLEN, Office over Locks and Washburn's; over Leona and shoe store; office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.; evenings at residence, 412 N. Washington ave.

DR. C. L. FLETCHER, Practices limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office, 125 W. Wyoming ave. Residence, 329 W. 10th street.

DR. L. M. GATES, 125 Washington Avenue. Office hours, 9 to 9 a. m., 1:30 to 8 p. m.; residence, 20 Madison street.

JOHN L. WENZEL, M. D., Office 32 and 41 Commonwealth building; residence 711 Madison ave.; office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.; evenings at residence, 412 N. Washington ave.

DR. J. M. FLETCHER, Practices limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office, 125 W. Wyoming ave. Residence, 329 W. 10th street.

WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Republican Building, Washington ave., Scranton, Pa.

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HENRY M. SEELY, Law Office in Price Building, 126 Washington Avenue.

FRANK T. OKELLY, Attorney at Law, Room 1 at Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa.

MILTON W. LOWMY, JAMES, 227 Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

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SAMUEL W. EDGAR, Attorney at Law, Office, 317 Spruce street, Scranton, Pa.

L. A. WATKINS, Attorney at Law, 423 N. Locks Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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